

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is the literary product of art, and the language used in literature is the language which is attractive for reader though sometimes it needs relatively long time to understand but it usually attracts people for its beauty (Louis, 2009: 1). Literature in line with Mukarovsky, E.E, Cummings and Sjklovski is a work of fiction that's the result of creation by a spontaneous surge of feeling that have the ability to expressing the aesthetic aspects of the aspects of language nor aspects of the meaning. In alternative words, literature is writing that "transforms and intensifies standard language, distinction consistently from everyday speech.

Language can be defined as a means of communication of human life. Language is also used to express someone's feelings or emotion and also to express their ideas, their thoughts and their imaginations, it can be spoken or written. One of the keys to understand the utterances meaning is knowing figurative language, as the statement from Abrams in his book "A Glossary of Literary Terms" (1999: 96): Figurative language is a stark departure from what language users understand as the standard meaning of words, or standard word sequences, in order to achieve a special meaning or outcome.

Figurative language is language which uses words or expressions that have completely different meaning from the interpretation. Figurative language is that the use of words that transcend their standard means. It gives new and implicit meaning to a story, which is why it is often used in literature. It requires readers to use their imagination to find out what the author meant. Every writer has different style to express their thoughts. To figure out the meaning of figurative language we require to use our mind's eye (imagination) to visualize what the words are talked about or what the words point out.

In this research, the researcher would analyze one of literary works which contains figurative language. It is a novel written by Agatha Christie entitled *Endless Night*. The title *Endless Night* was taken from William Blake's *Auguries of Innocence* and describes Christie's favorite theme within the novel: a "twisted" character, who continuously chooses bad over goodness. As we all know that when we read a novel sometimes we will find some terms that are difficult to understand because there will be so many figurative expressions and some idioms that we will never find in our daily conversation. It is important for us to know the meaning of the figurative language found in a novel so we can imagine what happens in the story, and we can feel the emotion of the story in the novel.

One of literary works which contains figurative language is novel *Endless Night* written by Agatha Christie. In this study the researcher restricts

in terms of the figurative language because after reading the novel *Endless Night*, researcher found there are some figurative language used by Agatha Christie in this novel. *Endless Night* was published in October 1967. In addition, the researcher also wants to explore the meaning of those figurative language in Christie's work.

On the other hand, every single word has their own meaning and contains different messages. The readers should be able to understand what is contained within that novel. From that point, the writer is interested in conducting the study of figurative languages used in *Endless Night* novel.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The researcher analyzes a novel entitled *Endless Night* by Agatha Christie. Here, the researcher formulates some research questions, they are as follows:

1. What kinds of figurative language are found in *Endless Night* novel by Agatha Christie?
2. What is contextual meaning of each figurative language in *Endless Night* by Agatha Christie?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In this research. The researcher limits the scope of the problem on the kinds of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language used in *Endless Night*.

1.4 Objective of the Study

Specifically, the purposes of the research are:

1. To analyze kinds of figurative language used in the novel “Endless Night” by Agatha Christie.
2. To elaborate the contextual meaning of each figurative language used in “Endless Night” by Agatha Christie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to provide benefits both theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The results of this research can be used by other researchers in the analysis of novel, which can be in the form of concepts and theories, also contribute directly or indirectly to researchers in the future. It also expected to give knowledge about figurative language in *Endless Night* novel by Agatha Christie.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research is expected to give information for researchers and readers about what kinds of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language used in *Endless Night* Novel by Agatha Christie.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In support the research, the researcher referred to some other research that related to this research. Some of the previous studies are as follows, first came from Fitria Lonanda (2013) with title *The Use Of Figurative Language In Characterization Of The Nightingale And The Rose Short Story By Oscar Wilde*. In her research, Lonanda focused on the figurative language and the relation between these figures of speech and the characterization of the characters contained in "The Nightingale" and "The Rose Short Story" By Oscar Wilde (1888).

Then there is also found a research related to this research entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Markus Zusak's Novel *The Book Thief*" by Ilma Wahyuni. The discussion in this thesis contains about the kinds of figurative language and the meanings of each figurative language that found in *The Book Thief* novel. However In this study, the researcher discusses several types of figurative language and how the relation of figurative language to the characterization of main characters in Markus Zusak's novel by applying the theory of figurative language which is

described by Rozakis (1995) and the theory of character and characterization by Abrams (1999).

Then the third previous research related to this research came from Dini Indriani (2015) entitled *The Analysis of Figurative Languages in novel The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. The problem formulations of this research are the types of figurative languages which are found, the types of figurative languages which are found most and the meaning of those figurative languages found in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. In this research, Indriani found 7 kinds of figurative languages in novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. They are Allusion, hyperbole, irony, metaphor, personification, simile, symbolism. While the 7 kinds of figurative language in this research are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, innuendo, eponym, and irony.

Related to the previous study, in this study the researcher limits in terms of finding the figurative language used in *Endless Night* by Agatha Christie and the contextual meaning of each figurative language found in Christie's novel. In conducting the research, the researcher use objective approach.

1.7 Theoretical Base

Theories are ways of directing an analysis towards literature work. Theory in general is systematic knowledge which contains concepts or descriptions of an object of knowledge from a certain point of view. In simple terms, the approach is ways of approaching literary works. In analyze the figurative language used in Agatha Christie's selected novel, this research use objective approach to find out the kinds of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language in Agatha Christie's selected novel.

In conducting the research, the researcher uses the theory of figurative language by Gorys Keraf, where Keraf divides the style of language related to meaning in two parts. The language style in question is rhetorical style and figurative language style. First, rhetorical style is a style of language that is merely a deviation from ordinary construction to achieve a certain effect. In its application, this style of language still maintains the basic meaning according to the words that make it up. The second, this figure of speech was formed based on comparisons or similarities. This style of language is a storage in the field of meaning. have different meaning from the real meaning and it makes the words have contextual meaning. The researcher only gives the explanation of the second one related to this research.

1.7.1 Objective Approach

The objective approach is an approach that focuses on literary texts. It emphasized literary texts as the main object of study. In its development, the objective approach became the basis for the emergence of the structuralism approach. In subsequent developments, various new approaches emerged, both those that were continuation of theories or reactions to previous theories or which were new theories, in the sense that they had never been used. The theory or approach in question, for example, the approach of Russian formalism, structuralism, semiotics, intertextuality, postmodernism, deconstruction, feminism, culture, etc. to various sociological literary theories.

Structuralism can be seen as one of the literary approaches that emphasizes the study of the relationship between the building blocks of the work concerned. Thus, structuralism (equated with an objective approach) can be distinguished from other approaches, such as the mimetic, expressive, and pragmatic approaches (Abrams, 1999).

Basically, in analyzing the structure of a literary work, which in this case is a novel, must focus on its intrinsic elements. However, it is not enough that structural analysis is carried out by simply listing certain elements of a literary work. What is more important is to show how the relationship

between these elements and what they contribute to the aesthetic goal and the overall meaning to be achieved.

1.7.2 Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is the author's way of using language to obtain an aesthetic effect by expressing ideas in a figurative way that focuses on literal meanings. In a modern way, the language style is a direct expression of the author's thoughts and feeling, covering the entire way of presenting the literary works that it produces. Ratna (2013: 146-147) explains that figurative language is one of the elements of literary works that is obtained through the way of arranging language so that it creates aesthetic aspects. Figurative language is used to (1) compare two unlike ideas to increase understanding of one, (2) describe ideas sometimes difficult to understand, (3) show a deeper emotion or connection, (4) influence the audience, (5) help make connections, (6) make descriptions easier to visualize, (7) explicit an emotion.

In his book, diction and language style, Gorys Keraf divides language style based on whether or not the meaning is direct. This style of language is usually referred to as figure of speech. Before being replaced by figure of speech, the first popular term was trope. The word trope means a reversal or deviation. This style of language which is also called trope or figure of speech is then divided into two groups. Namely, rhetorical style, which is a style of

language used solely to achieve certain effects, and figurative language, which is a further deviation from meaning.

The figurative language would be explained which related to this study and it will be used in analyzing the findings. The researcher used the Keraf and Leech to present kinds of figurative language used in *Endless Night* by Agatha Christie.

1. Simile

Simile is a figurative language that equates one thing with another. According to Gorys Keraf in the book entitled *diction and style*, Simile is a comparison that is explicit. What is meant by the comparison that is explicit is that it implies the same thing with another thing. Based on explanations stated by the experts above, the researcher concludes that simile is kind of figure of speech that usually characterized by the use of the words like, as, such as, and so on.

2. Metaphor

In *diction and style* books, metaphor is explained as a kind of analogy that compares two things directly. In contrast to similes, metaphors do not use comparative words, for example, such as, like, and so on. Metaphors are generally distinguished between

dead metaphors and living metaphors. metaphor because it compares between two things usually unlike.

According to Subroto (2010: 128) Dead metaphor is a frozen type of metaphor, often used in everyday life for a long time and continuously. This type of metaphor is too cliché, no longer has expressive power, and has frozen. Dead metaphors are also usually marked by a very clear resemblance. So, in dead metaphors people will be able to understand it faster, because they are already familiar with the use of everyday language.

Larson (1998: 274-275) distinguishes metaphors into two groups: dead metaphors and live metaphors. Dead metaphor is part of the idiomatic construction in the lexicon of a language. When a dead metaphor is used, the listener or reader does not think about the literal meaning of the words that form it, but thinks about the idiomatic meaning of the phrase directly.

3. Personification

Keraf (1986: 141) states that, "personification has special feature from metaphor and simile". It contains the comparison as metaphor and simile, but in personification the things to be compared is nonhuman and human attributes. Leech (1969: 158) states personification where by an abstraction is figuratively represented as human Personification used in a novel, short story, or fairy tale

because the readers will find nonhumans such as animal, plant, and other objects have dialogue each other and they also have the attribution like human. Actually, personification is the transfer of human characteristic to an object, animal, or abstract idea. It makes the animals and the inanimate objects talk or behave as humans do. In the novel, the author mostly used inanimate object that is personified, by attributing human traits to it. The use of this will create the story imaginatively.

4. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech used a word or more words in which a brand, type, or else that was one unit of a word referred to by the name of something closely associated with that thing or object. Metonymy is a language style that uses a word to declare something else because it has very close connections. Metonymy is a kind of figurative language that uses the name of the object for something else that has a connection with the object in question. Metonymy consists of the use of the name of one object or concept for another to which it is related.

5. Innuendo

Language style that creates an expression that decreases the reality of the actual thing. It declared a critic with indirect

suggestion, and often seem not to hurt heart if we see clearly (Keraf, 2009, p. 143).

6. Eponym

An eponym is a figurative language that mentions a person's name that is so often associated with a particular trait that the name is used to express that trait. The word is used in different ways. In the most frequently cited meaning, an eponym is a person, place, or thing after whom or after which something is named, or believed to be named. In this way, the example can be Elizabeth I of England is the eponym of the Elizabethan era.

7. Irony

Irony means the sarcasm meaning which is not an actual meaning. This type of figurative language has an opposite meaning in their phenomenon. Which express the feeling like sadness or tragic in the actual meaning. Irony is the opposite of what one means. Irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words (Keraf, 2009, p. 142). The people using the term irony to express the sadness, disappointment, or angriness without judging something can be seen. In diction and style books, irony as figurative language is a reference that wants to say something with a different purpose from what is contained in the series of words. In its application, an irony is when you say

something which is polite and innocent on the surface, but actually it is a teasing comment at once.

1.7.3 Contextual Meaning

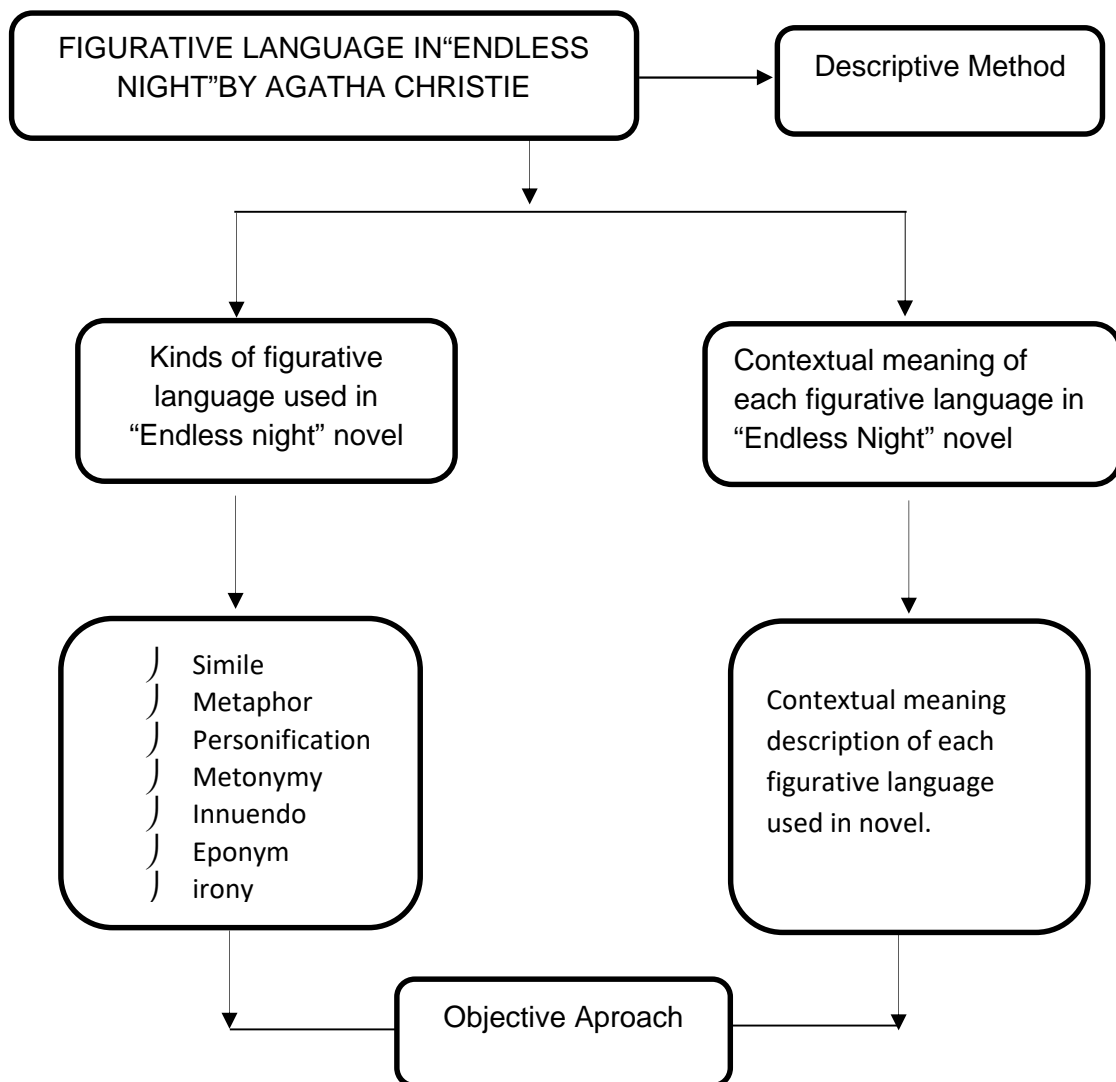
Contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situation in which they are used (Lyon, 1984:140). Different situation gives different meaning. On other hand, in the particular situations the sentences will be equal in meaning. In addition contextual meaning also defined as the information signaled about the kind of use a linguistic unit has in its social context (Crystal, 1991:79). It can be said that contextual meaning is according to the text. It involves the function of words in sentence formation since different arrangement of the same word can convey different context.

From the explanation above it can be said that contextual meaning is a meaning of language that depends on the context. It is because sometimes people use several words that have different meaning from the real meaning and it makes the words have contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is the terms explained the actual meaning according to the situation in which they were used.

In this study, the researcher uses contextual meaning to analyze *Endless Night* novel by Agatha Christie. Contextual meaning is the meaning of words, phrases, sentences based on the context.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

In conceptual scheme, the researcher placed the conceptual scheme of the proposal. The purpose of conceptual scheme is to clarified the aim, scope and limits of the research. It helps the researcher conducting the research based on the limitation that already stated by the researcher.



1.9 Method of The Study

This research used descriptive method. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p.23), descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaires, observation, and text. It means that the data are not measured using statistic but explained by numbering every sentence which indicates figurative language expressions. It is to find the types of figurative languages, describe the meanings, and the dominant type of figurative language in the novel *Endless Night* by Agatha Christie.

This study focused on simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, innuendo, eponym, and irony. It is done by identifying, classifying, describing, and explaining the meaning of every figurative language.

The description method is done by describing the facts which is then followed by the analysis. This method does not merely describe but also provides understanding and explanation. The researcher uses descriptive method because it is suitable for the purposes of this study.

1.10 Techniques of Collecting Data

1.10.1 Reading Comprehension

At this point, the researcher reads the novel selected from Agatha Christie, understands the storyline of the novel, then identifies the types of figurative language used in the novel.

1.10.2 Internet Browsing

In analyzing the selected novels of Agatha Christie, the researcher also used the internet to search for several journals and articles related to this research as a reference source.

1.10.3 Library Research

Library research is the research method using in this research. The researcher found out some books as the basic reference to this research. An also some journals related to this research.

1.11 Techniques of Analyzing Data

This section aimed to explain the techniques conducted by the researcher analyzing the data. Miles and Huberman (1992: 10) define analysis consisting of three current flows of activities:

1. Data Reduction

The first step in analyzing data is data reduction. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written field notes or transcription. After the researcher collected the data, then the researcher transcribed it. The researcher reduced some parts of the data. Through data reduction, the researcher selected and organized the raw data. The data which were irrelevant to the research problem were discarded.

2. Data Display

The next step is data display. Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion 33 drawing and action. (Miles and Huberman, 1992: 11). It refers to displaying or presenting the selected data. The process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentences, narratives, tables, and graphic. In this research, the researcher presents the data in the form of narrative or description. The summaries of causes speaking anxiety and the ways how to overcome it are presented in the form of table.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion drawing is the last procedure of analyzing data of the research. There are two kinds of conclusion. Those are temporary conclusion which is made in the beginning of the research and final conclusion which is

made in the last of research. The temporary conclusion was analyzed continuously and then verified to bring it to the final conclusion.

Researcher first identify figurative language. Second, the researcher classified it by type. Then, the researcher interpreted the meaning of figurative language. Finally, the researcher explains the contextual meaning of each figurative language.

1.11.1 Identification

At this point, the researcher identified the figurative language used in the novel. Researchers identify figurative language. There are some types of figurative language found in Agatha's selected novel.

1.11.2 Classification

After identifying the figurative language used, the next step is for the researcher to classify it by type. In classifying the types of figurative language, the researcher tries to match the patterns of wording or definitions based on reference sources from books and journals.

1.11.3 Interpretation

The researcher then interpreted the results of the classification of the types of figurative language so that it was easy to understand the overall meaning. In this point, while reading the novel the researcher identify and

match the patterns of wording or definitions based on reference sources from books and journals.

1.11.4 Explanation

In this last section, the researcher explains the contextual meaning of each type of figurative language related to the circumstances that form the setting of an event, statement, or idea in a novel.